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and interesting a subject as the historical development of the biological sciences should have been passed over so lightly as in the present volume; for of its 425 pages only about 30 are devoted to the growth of biology, whereas in the first volume the biological selections cover some hundred of its 325 pages. Excepting for this disproportionateness, the second volume is fully equal to the first, and will afford profitable reading to those interested in the development of physical and chemical science. The work is well illustrated. G. H. P.

ANTHROPOLOGY.

The Races of Europe.¹—In the preface to this important work Professor Ripley states that “it represents merely an honest effort to coördinate, illustrate, and interpret the vast mass of original material—product of years of patient investigation by observers in all parts of Europe—concerning a primary phase of human association: that of race or physical relationship.” The book itself is the product of a vast amount of patient research, nor is the modest disclaimer of its author, that it contains nothing that is, strictly speaking, original, to be taken too literally. In some respects this volume justifies the statement that the Caucasian division of the human family “is in point of fact the most debatable in the whole range of anthropological studies”; on the other hand, it contributes more than any other single publication to refute the charge by bringing “this abundant store of raw material into some sort of orderly arrangement,” and in its lucid exposition of the facts relating to the more difficult problems.

The work is based upon a course of lectures upon “physical geography and anthropology,” subsequently published in *Appletons' Popular Science Monthly*; the notices thus called forth have sufficiently commended the plan and purpose of the work. The introductory chapter emphasizes the significance of geography from the standpoint of human interests; in fact, the interrelation of race and environment is the keynote of the whole volume. In his chapter upon language, nationality, and race the author maintains that the fundamental importance of ethnic conquests has not been commonly recognized by historians, and that it is not the direct relation of his-

¹ Ripley, W. Z. *The Races of Europe*. New York, D. Appleton & Co. 1899. 8vo, 624 pp.

torical movements to topographical features that furnishes the most fruitful field for research. Head-form, pigmentation, and stature are the three physical characters selected as sufficient criteria for the determination of the distribution of the races of Europe. But the greatest of these is head-form, or cephalic index; it is beyond the reach of artificial selection, wonderfully persistent within the group, and is a character observable with ease and accuracy. The color of hair and eyes is a much more complex factor, more subject to individual variation, also to variation with age; hair and eyes may be of the same color, or may vary independently of each other, and, finally, it is difficult to correct for the personal equation of different observers, so that "the precision of measurements upon the head is nowise attainable." Professor Ripley considers the evidence as yet insufficient to determine the cause of pigmentation. "It is not certain that the true cause lies in the modifying influences of climate alone." With some reserve, he accepts Livi's conclusion that blondness is due to unfavorable environment, yet inconsistently ascribes the blondness of the Teutonic peoples to that environment which has produced the most admirable physical type of all Europe; to be sure he regards artificial selection as a factor in the development of both the blondness and the tall stature of the Teutons, but Westermarck's refutation of this hypothesis should be considered final. By the combination of these three traits, three races are formed—the Teutonic, Alpine, and Mediterranean. In an appendix an instructive comparison is drawn between this simple classification and that by Dr. Deniker, who distinguishes six main and four secondary "varieties." The Teutonic is regarded as the most characteristic and thus justifies the name—*Homo europæus*—bestowed upon it by Lapouge. The broad-headed type is termed "Alpine" rather than "Celtic," as "geographical names are least equivocal" and the "Celtic question" involves the discussion of philological and archaeological data as well as somatological. The third "race" is long-headed, dark, and short in stature.

The succeeding seven chapters deal with these races as they exist within the various national and linguistic divisions of Europe. While the Jews do not belong to any of these European races, their numbers—six or seven millions—and peculiar racial solidarity render them of surpassing interest and importance to the anthropologist. Incidentally, Professor Ripley sounds a word of warning here: "This great Polish swamp of miserable human beings, terrific in its proportions, threatens to drain itself off into our country as well,

unless we restrict its ingress." The remarks upon the habits of life among the Jews that conduce toward longevity are suggestive. The Jews of New York, engaged in one of the most deadly occupations known, live nearly twice as long as their American neighbors, even those engaged in out-door labor. Our author's final conclusion is rather startling: "It is paradoxical, yet true, we affirm. The Jews are not a race, but only a people, after all." "No purity of descent is to be supposed for an instant." However, the table of observations on the cephalic index would seem to establish clearly the purity of the race and disprove his conclusion.

The political and anthropological problems centering in the Orient are set forth in two chapters dealing with the several racial groups found there, most of whom are not, strictly speaking, members of the three European races. Regarding the physical origin of the European races Professor Ripley concludes that as a whole they are intermediate between the Asiatics and Negroes; that the earliest population of Europe was dark and dolichocephalic, probably represented by the Mediterranean race of to-day; that the Teutonic race is a variety of the aboriginal, long-headed people which has acquired its distinctive tall stature and blondness from the effects of environment and artificial selection; that the Alpine type having Asiatic affinities overran Europe because of its superior culture, but that in time the Teutonic race reasserted itself and the constant tendency in recent times has been to push back the Alpine type into the "areas of isolation." From the data furnished by prehistoric archæology Professor Ripley summarizes as follows: During the later Stone Age an entirely indigenous culture was evolved in western and southern Europe; it was characterized by great technical advance in ornamentation, by construction of dolmens, by pottery-making, "and possibly even by a primitive system of writing." Throughout the Alpine highlands the higher Hallstatt culture, exhibiting Oriental affinities, appeared a thousand years or more before the Christian era. "This prehistoric civilization represents a transitional stage between bronze and iron." This culture roughly overlies the area occupied by the Alpine type. Progress is discernible, so that much of this culture was developed on the spot, that is, it was of European origin. The prehistoric Italian culture was due to the union of two cultures, the Hallstatt and one coming from the south-east, by sea, being distinctly Mediterranean. Throughout the prehistoric period the northwestern corner of Europe was characterized by backwardness in culture.

In the discussion of the subject of environment versus race, Professor Ripley asks if the student of social phenomena should acquaint himself with "the nature of the human stuff of which populations are compounded," or if these investigations are of merely academic interest. He points out some of the errors and even absurdities that result from the attempts of the "anthropo-sociologists" to classify social phenomena on an ethnic basis. "Contact of mind with mind is the real cause," and the appeal to the social geography of different countries at once discloses the contradictions that exist in the distribution of social phenomena amongst the different races. In the section upon social problems it is shown that the segregation of people into localized communities and of others into castes is a thing of the past. "Under the pressure of modern industrialism and democracy" both these forms are breaking down, and the geographical cleavage of locality and nationality as well are threatened. Economic and social attractions draw the country populations to the city. European cities are growing more rapidly in population as a result of this migration than are the urban centers of America. This is accompanied by a corresponding decrease in the population of the country districts. "The fact is that western Europe is being gradually transformed into a huge factory town." The inert sedentary character of the Alpine peoples prevents them from migrating in any great degree to the cities, so that the pressure of social forces tends to accentuate the mental differences now existing between Teutonic and Alpine types. But urban selection is more complex than the mere migration of a racial element toward the cities, and physiological and social rather than ethnic selection seems to be at work.

The closing chapter deals with the problems of acclimatization, and is of especial interest to every American citizen at this time. The questions that present themselves are, first, "can a single generation of European emigrants live? and, secondly, living, can they perpetuate their kind in the equatorial regions of the earth? Finally, if able permanently so to sustain themselves, will they still be able to preserve their peculiar European civilization in these lands?" After a brief consideration of the physiological peculiarities of race, Professor Ripley concludes that "the almost universal opinion seems to be that true colonization in the tropics by the white race is impossible." And again, "Authorities in favour of the view that complete acclimatization of Europeans in the tropics is impossible might be multiplied indefinitely."

This volume of over 600 pages is illustrated by a large number of portrait types and original maps that set a new standard for anthropological publications. It is accompanied by *A Selected Bibliography of the Anthropology and Ethnology of Europe*, published by the Trustees of the Boston Public Library. Nearly two thousand titles are included in the list.

FRANK RUSSELL.

Anthropological Notes. — In the July *Anthropologist* O. T. Mason presents a report of the discussion, or rather a summary of it by Professor McGee, by the Anthropological Society of Washington on the adoption of the term “Amerind” to designate the aboriginal tribes of the American hemisphere. The word is an arbitrary compound of the leading syllables of the phrase “American Indian.” It is brief, euphonious, and lends itself readily to adjectival and adverbial terminations. The adoption of the term is to be heartily commended. In the same number of the *Anthropologist* Dr. Ales Hrdlicka describes and figures “a new joint formation,” apparently a unique case of the humerus sending out a new process to form a joint with the dislocated head of the radius. The bones are from an Amerindian burial place in Kentucky.

An anomalous skeleton is described by Hrdlicka in Vol. XII, pp. 81-107, of the *Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History*. The skeleton was found in the vicinity of the city of Mexico. It has 13 pairs of ribs, and also presents the anomaly known as a “bicipital rib.” The sternum is completely ossified — an exceptional condition among Amerindian skeletons, the author states — and its body is perforated by two large foramina. The long bones of the arm exhibit in an accentuated degree the proportions seen in the negro. The femora are platymeric, said to be a frequent type among Amerindians. The tibiæ are proportionally long and their heads are inclined backward. A list of titles of works relating to bicipital, supernumerary, and cervical ribs is given.

In a privately printed booklet of 30 pages W. H. Furness contributes a sketch of the “Folk-lore of Borneo.” A charming account is given of the Kayan and Dayak origin myths; the native conception of the after-life; the magic power of names; the custom of head-hunting, etc. Five excellent illustrations of the natives and their surroundings are furnished.